

NEW YORK HERALD.

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ADVERTISEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome

LUTHER'S NEW YORK THEATRE, No. 723

WOODS' THEATRE, Broadway, near St. Nicholas

GEORGE CHRISTY'S OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTRELS

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 335 Broadway, opposite

TONY PANTON'S OPERA HOUSE, 211 Broadway, near

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 472 Broadway, near

ROBERTS' OPERA HOUSE, 335 Broadway, opposite

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 68 Broadway,

BRADY'S GALLERY, 78 Broadway, corner of Fifth

HOPE CHAPPEL, 729 Broadway, corner of Eleventh

FINE ARTS GALLERY, 625 Broadway, corner of

SEAVEN'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway, E. D.—Entire

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Wednesday, March 7, 1866.

THE NEWS.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a joint resolution to estab-

lish quarantine regulations to prevent the spread of

cholera was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill previously offered by Mr. Brown, of

Missouri, providing for the reimbursement of disburse-

ments in equipping and paying the State militia was

passed. Mr. Stanford introduced the morning hour of

debate, for the purpose of staying off a vote on the

bill to extend the time for withdrawing funds from

bonded warehouses and public stores. The special order

was the proposed constitutional amendment on the

subject of presentation. Mr. Salisbury addressed the

Senate at length in opposition to it. Communications

from the President in regard to the organization of the

Southern States and operations of the Freedmen's Bureau

were referred to the Reconstruction Committee. A

joint resolution giving the consent of Congress to the

transfer of the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson from

Virginia to West Virginia was passed.

In the House a bill was introduced and referred to the

Military Committee authorizing compensation to military

soldiers and sailors entitled to annual bounties in lieu of

the same. A bill to amend the act relating to the

Blaine, Stevens and Schenck on the introduction by the

latter of an amendment to the Military Academy bill

virtually debarring Southern youth from West Point.

The amendment was adopted and the bill passed. The

main business of the House yesterday was the con-

sideration, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Raymond in

the chair, of the bill regulating trade with British North

America.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The late proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce of

New York in relation to the lease of wharves and slips

yesterday submitted to the State Senate and Assembly.

Bills were introduced in the Senate to amend the

Trade in Commerce Act, to incorporate the San Francisco

Building Association; to improve the lands in rear of

Wallabout Bay, Brooklyn, and to construct a basin,

dock and streets there; to discontinue Ninety-ninth,

tenth and Eleventh streets, between Third and Fourth

avenues, New York city; to fix the salaries of Judges

Kelly and Dowling at \$6,500, and to extend Central

avenue, in Westchester county. Bills were

passed amending the charter of Elmira; extending the

office of Justice and Clerk of the District Court of the

Eighty Judicial District of New York; incorporating the

Queens County Savings Bank; providing for the

completion of the Champlain canal improvements and

Lebanon Springs Railroad. Resolutions endorsing the

President's late veto and declaring in favor of the ad-

mission of Southern delegates to Congress were hastily re-

ferred, without debate, to a select committee of five.

In the Assembly bills were passed in operating the

Ex-eter Trust Company and the Ladies' College, both

of Brooklyn; to amend the charter of the New York

City Savings Bank; to facilitate the construction of the

Southern Central and the Whitehall and Flatbush

railroads. The Committee on Privileges and Elections

have reported in favor of William Williams in the con-

sidered case with Lyons, and the report and resolution

declaring him a member of the Assembly were made

the special order for to-day's evening session.

THE CITY.

The Fenian excitement continues at fever heat. Con-

tributions and demonstrations alike continue. Public

meetings were held last night in various parts of the city,

and at Tars Circle, Brooklyn. At the last named place

addresses were made by Messrs. Holman, Daly and Kil-

lenny; over one thousand dollars worth of bonds were

collected for, and fifty muskets were presented by friends

of the cause. The meeting was to be a grand mass

NEW YORK.

A verdict was rendered yesterday, authorizing the

condemnation of fifty thousand dollars' worth of cotton

which, it was alleged, the claimant Cayman had

bought from rebels in Texas in exchange for goods

shipped from New York in 1863, and sold to them in that

year. A full report will be found in our Supplement

sheet.

Two divorces were granted in the Supreme Court,

chambers, yesterday, viz:—Harriet S. Gray vs. Francis

C. Gray (plaintiff to have custody of child), and Mary E.

Ellsworth vs. Wm. L. Ellsworth. In both cases the de-

cision was in favor of plaintiff. The case of William B.

Lalson vs. Sina G. Lalson also came up on a motion to

modify an order, so that plaintiff might be admitted to

bail, he having been committed to jail for contempt of

Court in not paying alimony as directed. It is alleged

that Lalson procured a divorce without the knowledge of

his wife, and afterwards married again. The original

Mrs. Lalson made affidavit of the fact, and was permitted

to come in and defend, an allowance of twelve dollars

per week alimony being granted to her.

Judge Garvin, of the Superior Court, has granted the

application for divorce in the case of Mary E. Lalson

against Benjamin H. Lalson.

In the General Sessions yesterday James Brown, alias

Clark, one of the gang who committed the burglary upon

the store of Mr. Probst, 743 Broadway, was sent to the

State Prison for five years. Hanley and Wm. Jeffers,

pickpockets, were each sent to the State Prison for four

years.

In the United States Commissioner's office an applica-

tion was yesterday made to Commissioner Osborn for a

warrant against Captain Douglas, of the British ship Min-

neapolis, for alleged cruelty to the steward of that ship,

by causing him to sleep in an exposed place, by which

injury was caused to his health. The Commissioner told

the steward that he must go to the British Consul for re-

lief in the matter.

The case of John Hartman, who has been charged with

having had in his possession a large quantity of counter-

feit currency, was on yesterday postponed by Commis-

sioner Osborn till Friday. It will be remembered that a

statement was made in Court that Hartman had offered

to make certain disclosures regarding individuals who are

said to be or to have been engaged in the business of

counterfeiting, and for that purpose would be taken as a

witness; but it is now believed that the charge against

Hartman will be dropped with the time named above.

John Matthews, convicted at the last term of the

Court of Oyer and Terminer, Kings county, whose ex-

ecution was to have taken place on Friday next, had

his sentence commuted by the Governor to imprisonment

for life.

The case of George Augustus Thurlow Wood was de-

cided yesterday by Judge Monell. It was an action, it

will be remembered, to restrain the San Francisco and New

Orleans Telegraph Company from transferring their in-

terests to the American Telegraph Company. The Judge

has dissolved the injunction with ten dollars costs.

A bold robber named George Gardner, alias "Dutch

Beitcher," at present at No. 743 Broadway, of 743

Third avenue, while depositing a sum in the Broadway

Bank, and though he succeeded in getting a package of

bills into his hands, he was pursued so vigorously

he was forced to drop his booty, and was finally captured

and taken to the Tombs. He is the same thief who stole

two bags of gold, containing \$10,000, from the Bank of

Commerce about a year ago.

At a large meeting of the Farmers' Club, held yester-

day at the Cooper Institute, the question of various

methods of soil culture, the dairy and maricultural econ-

omy were discussed. G. W. Parker, of Mystic, Conn., ex-

hibited a model of a newly invented wall building and

stump pulling machine.

A meeting of the New York Historical Society was held

at their hall, corner of Second avenue and Eleventh

street, last evening. A paper on "American Rock Writ-

ing," by Mr. Edwin K. Smith, was read. American inscrip-

tions consist of Gothic and Hebrew letters or unknown char-

acters, which last may be attributed to the Indians. Several

specimens were exhibited. Colonel Wilson, of the Gen-

eral Staff, read a highly interesting paper, entitled "The

annual meeting of the Board of Iron Founders was

held last evening at the Madsen House, and the officers

for the ensuing year were elected, after which the mem-

bers partook of a grand banquet.

The stock market was firm on the whole, but irregu-

lar and excited yesterday. Gold closed at 137 1/2.

Everything was unsettled and uncertain yesterday,

and dealers in merchandise saw a general thing would not

name a price either to buy or sell. It seemed to be the

determination to await the result of the decline in

gold before going on. The cotton market was dull and

heavy. Petroleum and groceries dull. On "Change fur-

NEW YORK.

Two billings in the business part of Hightstown,

N. J., were destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon last.

The loss is estimated at between seventy-five and one

hundred thousand dollars.

Several steamboat disasters have occurred on the

Western river, not before reported. The steamer Lock-

wood blew up and burned on the Mississippi, near Mem-

phis, on the 4th instant, twenty persons being killed

and twenty-five injured. Loss estimated at fifty thou-

sand dollars. The steamer Mary Hein was burned on the

28th ult., on Red river. The Diamond was also burned

on the Tombigbee river, on last Thursday, with eight

hundred and twenty bales of cotton.

The Great Issue and the Great Danger

Before the Country.

"Revolution!" said Henry Clay on an im-

portant occasion before Congress, "we are in the

midst of a revolution." The remark was

not inapplicable in his day; but it is a thou-

sand times more applicable to our present

political situation. We had yesterday, for in-

stance, a resolution from the Committee on

Reconstruction defining the position of Con-

gress in reference to the admission of the mem-

bers from Tennessee. In order to show how

far the exclusive policy thus developed is in

concord with the President's restoration policy,

we reproduce this morning, in full, his admir-

able off-hand speech of the 22d of February to a

visiting body of the citizens of Washington.

On the same evening, in support of the Presi-

dent, we had here in New York a namby-

pamby, milk-and-water speech from Mr. Secre-

tary Seward, according to which everything

was as it should be, and President and Con-

gress would work affectionately together. But

what is the truth? Let the intelligent reader

look over this frank, earnest and patriotic ad-

dress of President Johnson, and then to the

subsequent proceedings of Congress, and Mr.

Seward's speech will appear as a mockery and

a delusion. To repeat an expression, to which

he owes his fame as the great leader of the

Northern anti-slavery crusade, there is an

"irrepressible conflict" between Congress and

the administration, in regard to which we have

no promise or prospect of a compromise. The

issue and the danger thus broadly presented to

the country, we think we cannot too often or

too earnestly submit as demanding the instant

and serious attention of the American people.

What is this rupture between Congress and

the Executive? The President contends that in

the reorganization of the Southern States on a

basis which includes the ratification of the

great constitutional amendment abolishing

slavery, the repudiation of secession and the

rebel State debts, the recognition of the sov-

ereignty of the United States, and the protec-

tion of the freedmen in their civil rights, the

States concerned are entitled to readmission

into Congress, so far as they can present rep-

resentatives of approved and undoubted loyalty.

He pleads for their restoration; he protests

against the obstructions placed in the way by

a "central directory," he complains that the

policy of the directory, headed by Thaddeus

Stevens, is disorganizing and revolutionary;

and he deprecates the tendencies of Congress to

constitutionality as dangerous to the govern-

ment in its present form, and preparing the

way for a despotic system.

This is the President's position, and his in-

dictament against the Reconstruction Commit-

tee, and the radical majority of each House of

Congress. And what is their response? That

not one representative from the lately rebel

States shall be admitted into either House

short of a law of Congress declaring each of

said States in its turn satisfactorily recon-

structed and qualified for admission. And

what are the qualifications demanded? On

Monday last there was a report from the Re-

construction Committee to the House, pro-

posing to admit the Tennessee members on an

equal footing with the other States, on the

express condition that the people of Tennessee

maintain their present local laws excluding all

rebels from the present franchise for five years,

and from eligibility to office as long, and that

the State shall agree never in any shape to re-

cognize any of the debts of the rebellion, nor

claim or allow any compensation for

emancipated slaves; and that these condi-

NEW YORK.

though it may change the government itself

from the servant to the master of the people—

from a republic to an oligarchy established in

Congress. This is the danger against which

President Johnson stands forth the champion

of the people, and the people, in vindication of

their sovereign rights, must stand by the Presi-

dent. The issue and the danger before them

will admit of no other course.

Mexico in Congress.—The Opportunity to

Put Before the World the Position of

the United States.

Congress has admitted and referred to the

Committee on Foreign Affairs a resolution that

the government shall guarantee the principal

and interest of a Mexican loan of fifty millions;

that it shall assume before the world the posi-

tion of financial sponsor to the sister republic.

The introduction and reference of this resolu-

tion puts the Mexican question in a practical

shape in the hands of an appropriate com-

mittee. It will give that committee an oppor-

tunity to make one of the most significant

reports of the session, and it will afford the

occasion for Congress to fully lay before the

world the views of the American people—the